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Economy in Intellectual Work. WM. H. BURNHAM. Scribner's Magazine, March, 1889.

This is an attempt to outline the principles that underlie economic mental activity. The relation of unconscious cerebral processes to the problem of economy is especially considered. Adopting the theory that bases attention upon emotion, the writer urges that an emotional stimulus is necessary for economical mental work, and concludes that emotional dissipation in childhood and at adolescence is likely to leave the mind barren of healthy interests and without emotional support in its intellectual activity.

Sonnenschein's Cyclopaedia of Education. Edited by ALFRED EWEN FLETCHER. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co. 1889.

Among the contributors to this convenient hand-book are Oscar Browning, Sir Philip Magnus, James Sully and other eminent educators. It covers a wide field, containing not only articles relating to the history, theory, and practice of education, biographical sketches, explanations of pedagogical technicalities, and the like, but also articles upon the mental activities, the sentiments, virtues, and other psychological and ethical topics. In the psychological articles the attempt is made to show the pedagogical aspect of the subjects treated. Although its psychological horizon is necessarily limited, the book is a valuable addition to educational literature. An excellent bibliography of thirty-four octavo pages is appended.

W. H. B.

Memory as a Power of Knowledge. WM. L. EVANS, M. A. New York, 1888.

This book outlines the psychology of memory and the association of ideas, and contains a mnemonic system based on the principles of the Pick-"Loisette" method. The author adopts a figure alphabet, connects dissimilar words by "intermediates," and gives mnemonic series of words for practice. One of the best features of his psychopedagogical discussion is the emphasis placed upon the training of the attention. It may, however, be doubted if the author's method of effecting this training—*i. e.* by the treadmill recitation of mnemonic series—is altogether the best one.

Report of the Committee on Phantasms and Presentiments. JOSIAH ROYCE. Proc. Amer. Soc. for Psychical Research, Vol. I, No. 4, March, 1889.

This report is the most important and most extensive of those in this number of the *Proceedings*. The material upon which it is based consists, so far as published, of between 70 and 80 cases, of which 33 are considered in the body of the article. These are classified and treated under the following headings: I. Subjective Hallucinations of Familiar Type; II. Instances of Recognized Sorts of Unconscious Cerebration; III. Pseudo-Presentiments, and, IV. Coincidences. The most important feature of the report is the theory of Pseudo-Presentiments, advanced in the third section. In a word, it is that normal persons are occasionally subject to a trick of memory something like that which gives one in a

new place the feeling, "I have been here before," but which in this case takes the form, "I have already dreamed this, or had a presentiment of it, or it has been prophesied to me." Outside of dreams, where the experience is not infrequent with some people, it is difficult to get perfectly clear cases, for it can rarely be proved absolutely that the person reporting such a coincidence has not happened to have such a dream or presentiment before the event in question. The explanation is, however, extremely plausible, has indirect evidence, and a very extensive explaining power. Under the fourth heading Prof. Royce gives a few cases in which a thought, dream, or presentiment of one person coincided more or less closely with an experience of some other person. Of these cases, 3 are supported by documentary evidence, 4 by strong testimony without documents, and 5 are of less certainty.

NOTES.

Exner and Paneth (*Pflüger's Archiv*, XL, p. 544), repeating the experiments of Marique, found that when those parts of the brain of the dog which contain the motor cortical fields for the extremities are cut around, so as to sever their association-fibers but not their projection-fibers, care being taken to injure as little as possible the blood-vessels of the pia mater, the dog showed all the symptoms which follow complete extirpation of the same part. The authors attribute the atrophy which sets in, in part to disturbances of nutrition, and in part to the separation of the association-fibers. As in the case of extirpation, nearly complete recovery of function takes place after a few weeks or months.

The paralytic brains among those of 453 East-Prussian insane studied by Dr. Julius Jensen (*Archiv f. Psychiatrie*, Bd. XX, H. 1), showed a deficiency in weight of about 20 grams for each year of disease. The atrophy, as indicated by the weight of the separate parts (divided according to Meynert's method), seems to spread over the mantle from in front; the axial portions are also much affected. In melancholia the frontal portions are not affected, though the mantle as a whole is light. The normal proportion of the mantle in 1000 parts is 785.82, in melancholiac men 780.01, in melancholiac women 779.31. Taken altogether the figures show the right half of the brain heavier than the left.

Dr. Tigges has studied in the same way the brain weights of 123 insane men and 127 insane women in Sachsenberg (*Zeitschr. f. Psychiatrie*, Bd. XLV, H. 1-2). The average weight with membranes was respectively 1362.3 and 1243.6 grams, the variation of the individuals from the mean being greater with the insane than the sane. The averages for different forms of alienation for the men were: mania, 1430.7; melancholia, 1392.8; primary forms in general, 1402.3; secondary forms in general, 1401.3; simple psychoses, 1401.7; paralysis, 1283.7; epilepsy, 1362.3; in the last there was con-